THIS EVENING, at 3. The Fantouring of ROBERT MACAIRE.
The Ballet of THE STAR OF THE RHINK. The Earlie, Galetel.
Francells, Antolius, Yeung America, Structus, Peptia, Mons. Van
Hammer, Voung America on the Three Fying Trapeze.

THIS EVENING, at S-OUR MUTUAL FRIEND; Mrs. John

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING at Q. PLAYING WITH FIRE: Mr. John Tougham, Miss Frentice, Mrs. C. Wolcott, jr., Miss Mary Carr Lears. C. Wolcott, jr., J. G. Burnett, W. S. Andrews.

BROADWAY THEATER
THIS EVENING-THE FRENCH SPY-THE PET OF THE
PETTICOATS, Miss Helen Western, Mr. J. A. Herne.

THIS EVENING—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—CROSSING THE LINE, The Worrell Sisters, and full company. 'One Nico'o Troupe in feats on the Figing Trapezo, Perpendicular Laddyrs, etc.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING at 8-THE INVISIBLE PRINCE, Miss Fanny
tening, Mr. G. L. Fox. To conclude with a Farce.

THIS AFTERNOUN, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 7; UNCLE TOMS CABIN-Mrs. G. C. Howard Mrs. J. Pryor. Mrs. W. L. Jamison, Masses Jennis Cleaver, Kahoe, Schell, Lebrun, Mears, Hadaway, Daly, W. L. Jamison, H. E. Johnstone, Havland, Bridgman, Auderson, Wilkon, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-OSITIES.

NEW PRONCH THEATER-OPERA.
THIS EVENING, at 5, the English Counce Opera. THE DOCTOR
OF ALCANYARIA Miss Richings, Miss Zeich Harrison, Mrs. Morart,
Mesers. Seguin, Peakes. Ketchum, Castle, Eichberg.

THIS EVENING, at 14, THE ORPHEONIST and CHILDREN'S FINGING JUBILLE'S: Mr. Jerome Hopkins, Signori Boschetti, Signori Orandini, Nesas, David Wylle, S. B. Mills, Robert Goldbeck, Theodore Thomas.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, at a io, Ballads, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES, EURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUZTS, etc.—Tabinson, GOODDESS OF LIBERTY AND ARMY AND NAVY—A SWEET FACE AT THE WINDOW—EXCISE versus LIQUOR DEALER.

MOZART HALL, No. 619 Broadway.
THIS EVENING: AN ILLUSTATED LECTURE ON ASTROI

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the WORKS OF

TO-DAY, EXHIBITION OF NEW PICTURES by Mr. T. C.

UNION COURSE. Long laland.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. TROTTING for a Purse of \$1,000.

Bueinces Notices.

NIGHT SWEATS, which are so debilitating in their effects, are simply an indication which nature throws out that the system needs bracing up, that is, that it requires a tonic. Remove the cause and the effect is removed. As a tonic there is nothing equal to Marsonn's Calisava Tonic, which is simply a preparation containing all the virtues of the world-renowned Calisava Bark. For sale by

A CARD.-Having seen a circular, signed Rudolph Adams, in which he says he was connected with the late firm of Mushion & Adams. No. 10 Astor House, I desire to state that no such person was ever connected with that firm. erson was ever connected with that firm.

He was hired as a clerk in the above store, and discharged after my
F. V. Rusatron.

THE STAR MEDICINAL POWDER CO...

THE STAR MEDICINAL POWDER CO.,

MANUFACTURE AND SELL THE

MOKINET POWDER.

For the speedy and cortain cure of Ulcers of the Throat and Nose
Elougated Palate, Swelling, of the Tonalis, Coughs, Colds, Quinsey
Hoartsmess, Dightheris, Ciergyman's Sore Tiroot, Catarth of the Nose
and Reconcilitie. See circular containing cettificates from Dr. Thomas
E. Wilson of Wilson, Feder & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Louisville
Edy, p. M., Hindreth, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel

Miss. Etizaboth Crittendes, Wildow of the Hon, John J. Critender

and others.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.-The Right

FOREWARNED! FOREARMED!-MARSDEN'S TREAT-THE ON CHOLERA, ITS CAUSES AND CURE, will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of an addressed stamped envelope. Send for it at once to F. W. Marsonn, No. 487 Broadway, New-York. ARE YOU DISTURBED AT NIGHT?

And broken of cost by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mus. Winstow FOOTRING STRUP. It relieves the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is perfectly safe in all cases. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Agonies Unutterable proceed from nervous com polaints. The feebler sex die, as it were, a thousand deaths from nervous sextitement, nervous depression, and nervous weakness; and yet Brokkenne, the greatest discovery in modern pharmacy, immediately and infallibly accomplishes a cure in all such cases. Depot No. 28 Depot. Sold by all Druggists.

Change of water is almost always followed by a Sisterbed action of the bowels. Persons leaving the city for the Bountry, during the Summer, not unfrequently loss from this cause all the benefits which they should derive from the change. This may Be presented to all cases, by the use of Mangon's Carminative Braup. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

3,500 .- THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Houses, makes 2,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand all CLUMATES, while those snade by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PERCES on be-

ing supposed to PROST.

A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. 3.000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE Bulwors Macking with only one mores rowes; and will make out of the same amount of timber one trings more surveys than

Words of wisdom, fitly spoken, was the expression of an invalid who had tried all medicines without success, and was

immediately relieved by using Maraden's Savative Pills.
For sale by all Druggists. BURNETT'S COCOAINE has received universal in-

dorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cares buildness and eradicates dandroff. It has stood the pest of time and competition. Sold all over the world. MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ludies efflicted with Discobrations on the Face, called moth patches, or freckies, should use PERRY's Celebrated MOTH and FRECEA LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. G. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-at., N. Y. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price 62.

A A .- Dr. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS Sesiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMHOLD's,

CHOLERA.-How shall we prepare for it? Keep a bottle of Dr. RICKNELL'S STRUP ready for use

CHOLERA, in its positive state, not cured by Numpac's Compound Campuon Trocures, but first indication, Diarrhea, and usual releastion of the Bowels, are safely checked by these prompt and potent little Trocures. Should be in effort pocked now. One box, Soc.; one dozen to families, \$5. Sole maker, C. H. Numpus, Drueguit, Philadelphia. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

sceps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; is the finest creasing used. Sold by Russron, No. 10 Astor House, and by all THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.

he "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 bestnut-st., Phile: Antor-pl., N. Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid soud-less implations of his naturits. WRINGERS of all kinds REPAIRED on short notice or taken in part pay for the "Universal, with

No. 22 Courtlands-st., N. Y. (opposite Merchants' Hotel.) MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURDLAN SILVER PLATE SAYM. Highly ornamental, and
yearanted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and
Blerchants' SAYM.
MARVIN'S CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

THE SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, with improvements

IT IS NOT A HUMBUG!—Be convinced. Though having been in use only for a short time, METCALFE's GREAT RESULTANT REMEMBER HE split and is recommended by the best doctors in New York as the only sure cure for

Howe's Corron Picker picks 600 to 800 pounds or day in the field cleaner than by hand. Southern agents wanted flows Massracutains Contast, No. 31 Cedar-st.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Supporture, &c.-Marsh & Co.'s Bedical Cure Truss Office mally at No. 2 Vessey-st. Lady attendent.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2

WILLOOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or west, than the Bock-stitch."—["Judge's Report" at the "Island Park Trial."

Bend for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of pitiches on the same piece of goods.

No. 500 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CORPANT, No. 495 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Bes FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANT.

THE Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Howr SEWING MACHINE COMPANY .- ELIAS HOWE.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS-ING AGENTS, No. 27 Park raw, New York (established in 1849), are agents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States

New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1966.

To Correspondents. No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever's intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad dress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a custanty for his good faith.

anty for his good fatts.

All basiness letters for this office should be addressed to "The Trizene." New York.

We cannot undertake to return relected Communications.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship Hermann, from Southampton, May 23, trived at this port yesterday, bringing three days later England, France and Russia had, on May 22, dispatched official invitations to a Congress in Paris to Austria, Italy and Prussia. The two latter Powers readily accepted; but Austria hesitated, and was said to have only yielded to the urgent representations of England and Russia. The official Dresden Journal, of May 21, stated that the Congress had been agreed to by all the Powers and that the first meeting would be held on May 25.

Warlike preparations continued in all the three countries, and little hope was felt in the success of Congress.

Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, the newly elected Hospodar of the Danubian Principalities, had suddenly made his appearance in that country and was received with great enthusiasm. The Turks threatened the Principalities with military occupation, and a crossing of the frontier by their troops was regarded as imminent. England, France and Russia had, on May 22, dispatched

GENERAL NEWS.

Quarantine reports continue to wear a rather dubious look. On Saturday there were 25 new cholers cases and 10 deaths; also, one case of yellow fever. Yesterday there were 12 new cases and 5 deaths. The yellow fever cases it now appears there are several) are improving. The cholera is reported to have broken out on the Portsmouth, two cases of that disorder and 30 of diarrhea being noticed on board that ship.

on board that ship.

Great excitement is said to prevail at and near Coney Island in consequence of reports prevailing that the Board of Health propose taking a part of the island for Quarantine purposes. It is announced that the owner of the territory in question will cause forcible resistance to be made to any attempt at occupying the premises for the use indicated.

indicated.

The Fenians have not only been defeated in their attempted invasion of Canada, but their force, which was recently engaged, has fallen into the custody of the United States, whose officers were considering, at last accounts, what disposition should be made of them. Other plans of invasion are said to be looked for.

The complaint against Capt. Calhoun of the schooner Active, for alleged crueity to a cargo of turtles from Florida, has been dismissed for informality. The case of two men arrested for cruei treatment of certain fowls which they were dressing for market will come before the Police Cuurt on Thursday next. The music season in Central Park began on Saturday,

under highly adspictous circumstances. The weather became clear at the right time, and the attendance was very large indeed. The music gave unqualified satisfaction, and reflected the utmost credit on all concerned in its per-

The Treasurer of the Excise Board had received, up to Saturday evening, \$720,000. Applications for license go in very slowly, but on Friday next, or as soon thereafter as may be, the Police will be directed to close up all liquor shops which may not have been licensed under the new law.

There are an unusual number of military parades announced for the ensuing week, including a parade and review of the entire Fourth Brigade on Weinesday afternoon, and an excursion of the First Brigade to East New-York on Thursday. The Friends had very large gatherings at their place of

orship in Twentieth-st. yesterday, on the occasion of heir yearly meeting. Several of the most eminent of the inisters were present, some of whom reside in distan The Harvard Club played base-ball with the Active Club on Saturday and were defeated; the score stands 24 and 15. The Star and Independent Clubs also played at South Brooklyn, and the former were the victors—46 to 24.

The funeral excursions to West Point on Saturday were made use of by thieves to molest the pockets of the unsuspecting to a considerable extent. Many and rich were the returns enjoyed by the light-fingered gentry.

the returns enjoyed by the light-hingered gentry.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of deaths in this city during last week, a fact, owing, street, as the city during last week, a fact, owing, a property of the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a fact, owing, and the city during last week, a f perhaps, to the fact that greater care than usual was to used in keeping the streets and houses clean. In the course of an investigation on Saturday it cam

out that the practice was common among cigar manufac-turers to put American eigars into boxes bearing Spanish marks, and sell them as imported goods. Anton Probst, the murderer of the Deering family at Philadelphia, will be executed in that city on Friday of the present week. It is said that no special change is noted in his demeanor.

noted in his demeanor.

An attempt was unsuccessfully made, on Friday night last to blow up a tenement house in Mercer-st., by the use of an infernal machine placed in the passage way.

The brig Ella went ashore on Block Island Thursday morning, and was thought to be a total loss. Three persons, including the captain, were drowned.

Brigham Young's 65th birth day was celebrated in this city on Friday last by the Mormons now stopping here, in a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ous fire at Albion, New-York There was a very disastrous fire at Albion, New-York Sunday morning. Clark's block and other property wee-consumed, at a loss of \$150,000.

There was a fire at Middletown, N. Y., Thursday night last, destroying property owned by the Eric Railway cor-poration worth \$15,000.

The rainy weather of vesterday prevented much of the parousing in the suburbs which has been common for several Sundays.

A Commissioner of Deeds, Mr. N. W. Busteed, has been made the object of a lawsuit for alleged fraud upon a German emigrant. The Spring races at Paterson will begin on Tuesday to-morrow), and will continue during the succeding days

The Spring races at Faterson will begin on Tuesday (to-morrow), and will continue during the succeding days. Gold was very strong all day Saturday, opening at 141, and closing at 141, after selling at 1414. Government Bonds were firmer, with a fair business in 5-30s, at 1024 21024 for coupon and 1024 for registered bonds; 7.30s, second series, sold at 1024. Money more plouting at 6 per cent, with occasional transactions at 7 per cent. Foreign exchange is firm at 1094 21094, and at 1104 2111 for short sight. The Reconstruction report will come up again in

the Senate to-day, and a final vote is expected before night. All amendments to the amendment as agreed upon in caucus have thus far been voted down by a majority of more than two-thirds, and it is understood that a similar unanimity will be shown in the House after the measure is once through the Senate.

\$25,000,000.

During the three weeks ending with Saturday, June 2. the officially declared exports of Gold from this port were rather over than under \$25,000,000. During the last month, the premium on Gold has pretty steadily appreciated; beginning at 264 and ending

These be grave facts. They are full of admonition Had our Currency been based on Specie, such a draft upon us for coin would have diminished all current values from 10 to 25 per cent., causing very general embarassment if not absolute stagnation. As it is, the result is a sudden derangement of values, less obviously disastrous only because the loss is thrown on the creditor rather than the debtor interest, yet no less pernicious and demoralizing. We cannot sober down the general mind to the ways of quiet, plodding industry while the medium wherein values are com puted and debts are liquidated is so unstable as to fluctuate to the extent of 15 per cent. in a month.

We must get back to Specie Payment at a very early day, unless we are content to settle down into a nation of gamblers, wherein every business operation is in essence a compound of sweat-cloth and thimblerig. But the indispensable condition precedent of Specie Payment is a reduction of our Imports till they range very considerably below our Exports.

If Congress would but enact that, on and after the 1st day of January next, all the Treasury Notes of the United States should be redeemed in coin at the Sub-Tressury in this City, the business of the country would instantly take notice and govern itself accordingly. Nominal prices would fall. We should stop importing Breadstuffs. Crders for Silks and Trimmings would be countermanded. We should take in sail on every quarter, and soon be prepared to ride out any tempest. And, just so long as Congress efrains from decreeing Resumption, we shall go on as we have gone-buying goods that we are unable to pay or, and contracting debts that will embarrass and future attempts to return to solvency. We shall never get ready to resume until we shall have firmly esolved to do so at a definite and not distant day. Meantime, we pray Congress to make such changes

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufac- in the Tariff as will furnish some barrier against enormous, excessive importations. We are still buy ing abroad millions' worth per month of goods that we should make at home-must make here if we are ever to return to solvency. European labor is clothing us, when we ought to clothe ourselves. It is never cheap to buy abroad that which those unemployed at home would gladly make. If we were makng \$2,000,000 worth per week of the fabrics we now import, there would not be \$1,000,000 per week subtracted from our present product. No nation ever yet established a new branch of industry without invigorating and expanding old ones. If, for example, we could have had all our railroads made in Europe for half what they have actually cost us, we should have been poorer to-day than we are; and the principle applies to rails as well as to roads. Give us a Tariff that means something; and, in order

to make it mean something, decree and provide for an early return to Specie Payment.

TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Messrs. O'Conor and Shea, counsel for Jefferson Davis, have gone to Richmond to attend the opening there of the U. S. Circuit Court this morning; and it is understood that they intend to bring the case of their client to trial if possible. If this be denied, they will endeavor to procure his liberation on bail.

Richmond was evacuated by the Rebel Government on the night of April 2, 1865. Lee surrendered on the 9th. Johnston's final surrender followed on the 26th. The President's proclamation, charging Jeff. Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln and offering \$100,000 for his capture, appeared May 2. His capture near Irwinsville, Georgia, tock place May 10; and he was delivered at Fortress Morroe May 19.

For more than a year, therefore, he has been in the hands of the Government, and imprisoned directly under its eye. It is not conceivable that any facts bearing essentially on his guilt on innocence remain to be discovered or established. The President has officially proclaimed the Rebellion suppressed and the War at an end. All his fellow prisoners, including one or more who were likewise charged with complicity in President Lincoln's assassination and tewards offered for their capture, have been liberated without triat.

If Mr. Davis is to be tried-as it seems to us be ought to be-we can imagine no reason for deferring his trial. If he has been unjustly proclaimed an assassin, he should somehow be relieved from the blasting inculpation. And, if he is not to be tried, but is merely held until public sentiment will 'admit of his liberation, we protest against the policy as unworthy. The people of this country are not children. They do not need to be hoodwinked and played with. If a full year's inquiry has developed no evidence justifying an indictment for any other crime than treason. and if it is judged not best to try him in Virginia or some other State for treason, let us stop boarding and lodging him at the public cost. Even if the object of his imprisonment were to render him the sole idol of the late Rebels, making them forget all his faults in their sympathy for his condition, it has already been fully achieved. Let us have an end of shams! Either try him or let him go.

TREE-PLANTING.

Africa has her Sahara; Asia her Arabian sands and vast Tartar "Steppes" or lofty, naked table-lands behind the Himalayan range; but America probably exceeds either in the extent of her area rendered uninhabitable by civilized man because of their arid desolation.

This need not be, and must not continue. "The Plains" are not all sterile. Their soil is full of alkaline substances which strongly conduce to fertility. Salt Lake City is built on a bench or "swale" 5,000 | considered the chief glory of the Fenian campaign. feet above sea-level and nearly inclosed by lofty mountains, and no tree had grown on this or any kindred tract within human tradition till the Mormons settled there; and now-being irrigated-it is embowered in shade and fruit trees. It might more easily have been converted into a dense forest. And we judge that there is no pot on the continent between tion on the subject. Without saying that affairs at the Isthmus of Darien and the 60th degree of North | Quarantine are so bad as they were in Southern latitude where living water can be procured which prisons, we may safely say they are bad enough cannot be readily covered with trees. Where water cannot be had, the case is more difficult; yet the Red Cedar and the Mountain Pine grow on the dryest, most sterile mountains; while the Redwood and perhaps the Big Trees of California may be equally independent of water.

Fire is the chief enemy of forests and dry regions, excuse was offered that her appearance was such and had doubtless been dealing with them as man is and that no time had been allowed for preparation now dealing with the Buffalo for centuries. We saw A month has since clapsed, and the arrival of two ample evidence that Timber was formerly less scarce smaller ships with fewer sick finds the quarantine of on the Plains and in the Great Basin than it now is, ficers and the Board of Health no more ready than while in all the Prairie States where roads and settle- they were before. There is no place where patients ments have limited the sweep of prairie-fires, there is can be landed. The accommodations on board the a steady increase of Timber. We do not say (as many | hospital ships, wretched as they are at best, are une do) that Illinois has more timber growing to-day than she had fifty years ago; but we do say that her timber is far better distributed than in 1815, and thus better Saturday she had one hundred and four on adapted to the needs and uses of mankind.

Mr. Donnelly of Minnesota has submitted to the House a bill "To encourage experiments in the growth of forest trees on the Western Plains," which has some excellent features. It proposes to grant | coffin. On the ships that brought the cholera, the 200,000 acres of Public Lands to the Ottawa Indian University of Kansas, on condition that they shall within five years plant at least 40,000,000 forest trees over an area of not less than 10,000 acres of public lands on the Great Plains. This is most desirable, and we do not grumble at the cost; but we think the bill should provide that the trees be planted in tracts of not more than 40 acres each; no tract within less than 100 miles of any other, and that they shall be permanently protected against fires. If they be not thus protected, planting them will do no good. Then the ands so planted should be reserved by the act from preëmption by or sale to individuals or companies. And the bill should further make it the duty of every commandant of a military post located on or nea public lands of the United States to plant at least ten acres of forest per annum, being supplied with seeds from the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington.

We trust that this subject is not to be lost sight of till each 100,000 acres of treeless Public Lands shall have at least ten young forests growing upon it, carefully protected from depredation and from fires.

The World and The Times renew their assaults on the Paid Fire Department. We will make short work with both. We propose that the Insurance Companies shall appoint a Vigilance Committee of three or more of their officers to scrutinize the operations of the Fire Department for a month or so, and report thereon, and that the Companies shall therefrom make such recommendations of changes or otherwise as to them shall seem proper. Such changes, thus recommended without reference to politics or parties, shall have our hearty support; and we have no doubt that, whether they be within the power of the Chief-Engineer, the Commissioners, the Governor, or the Legislature, they will be promptly and thoroughly made. Meantime we hold that the Fire Department of our City has not for twenty years before been so absolutely blameless so free from political intrigue, and so thoroughly efficient, as it has been and is under our present Paid sys. tem. Still, we shall be glad to have it improved wherever it can be; and, to this end, we will support any changes which the Insurance Companies shall on due investigation recommend. The Vicksburg Herald, in an abusive account of the

Augusta (Ga.) outrage, says: "It should also be borne in mind that the ladies of the South

who naturally cherish the memorites of the loved and lost, have had no help from the Government and but little opportunities to bestow honors upon their deed; and it is but recently that they have been enabled to make a beginning in the sacred work they contemplate—that of finding out and decorating the graves of the Southern dead—a work in which it seems tooy

are to be opposed by these obscene ghouls and ogres, headed by the school-marms and THE TRIMENS. We make no oblection to the honoring of the graves of those who died for the Rebellion by the living who sympathized with their efforts. We do object, and shall continue to object, to any obstacle interposed by the ex-Rebels to the honoring of the graves of those who died for the Union. That will have to be stopped. But the ex-Rebels may honor their dead to any extent without provoking an objection from THE TRIBUNE.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

The leaders of the Fenian movement in America have at last succeeded in creating an excitement, and their enterprise again commands the attention of the public. It is sad to think that this movement should at last have led to manslaughter. The sight of blood appeals so strongly to that bodily yearning for battle which is said to belong peculiarly to men of the Celtic race, that with proper discipline and organization the Fenians might have made an annoying, and, perhaps, successful invasion of Canada. The moment that one man fell on the Canada line-shedding real blood in what thus far has been little more than a fantastic, imaginary cause-the heart of every Irishman yearned to go to his side to share his fate or avenge his

It is not for us to speak with levity of a cause for which men have died and are even now suffering the agonies of death. We have felt that any systematic, general, well-managed movement on behalf of Ireland must come from other influences than those of the Fenian Brotherhood. The system of secresy, terror and assassination which has been created by certain leaders in Ireland is not calculated to win for that poor country the sympathies of mankind. Nor will mad expeditions, like those so elaborately detailed today, for the capture of a country which few Irishmen would care to occupy if captured, hasten the hour when an Irish Parliament shall meet on College Green. According to our dispatches it seems that a gene-

ral movement was made last week toward the Canadian frontier, under the direction of General Sweeney. Different points were threatened, but the principal movement was from Buffalo to a place known as Fort Erie-a little Canadian town, known as a port of entry-and the southern terminus of the Grand Trunk Railroad. This point, with its earthworks, was captured, when a party commanded by Colonel O'Nei advanced to a place called Ridgeway-with design upon the locks of the Welland Canal. Here Colone O'Neill encountered a small body of Canadian volum teers and British regulars. The Fenians were apparently successful-only to be defeated and Instead of making a stand, or awating reënforcements, or even issuing a proclamation, the column hastily retreated to the river and endeavored to cross in a scow. Here the extreme anxiety of our Government to prevent any breach of neutrality was shown in the capture of the scow by a United States revenue cutter. It is said that the luckless Penians are held to await the pleasure of Sir Frederick Bruce. This must certainly be a mistake, as we are not aware of any treaty which gives the British Minister the right to demand political fugitives from the American Government,

We do not know what the next step will be. There are rumors of other raids upon different points of the extended Canadian line. Ogdensburg seems to be inviting, likewise St. Albans. We do not imaginthat a serious assault will be made at either point. The Fenians have plenty of men, but their gans are generally seized, and they have no cannon. The most suggestive fact of the movement is that it require the presence of Grant at Buffalo and Meade at East port. To be defeated by these two warriors is a significant, if not an unusual, compliment, and may b

CHOLERA AND QUARANTINE.

If we all learned this morning at breakfast that th horrors of Andersonville or of the Inquisition were reproduced within ten miles of New-York, we hope it might be possible to rouse a little popular indign to be disgraceful to the Oity and State, and to demand a prompt remedy. The arrival of the Union and Peruvian last week, with cholera on board, has brought to public notice the continued inadequacy of quarantine arrangements. When the Virginia came, and nothing was ready for her, the qual to the demand for them. The Falcon has scant room for seventy-five patients. On board. She lies at anchor eight miles below States Island, exposed to wind and sea, and for patients ill with a disease that requires above all other restora tives the medicine of quiet, is little better than passengers who, before reaching this harbor, had es caped it, are confined on the decks where the disease was bred, and the inevitable consequence is that 2 or 30 sicken daily, and daily half that number die They are victims, not of the cholera particularly, but of the gross incompetence and mismanagement that

has neglected, after ample warning, to provide

proper quarantine on shore.

The necessity for both sick and well is to get or shore. To keep them on board ship is barbarous and stupid, and rivals the inhumanity of Genoa last year, which thought it cheaper to let the sick die than to save them, or the savage panic of some of the Mediterranean islands, where cannon were trained on the cholera ships to sink them if the prisoners should overpower the guards. We all remember the pitiful appeals last Winter from the penned-up passengers of ne Atalanta. Dr. Parker now tells us that their deten tion was needless, and that it would be perfectly safe to let the well on board the Union and Peruvian come on shore-certain proper precautions being first taken Dr. Swinburne says the reason why no place on shor has been provided is because the people of Long Island, Staten Island, and New-Jersey threaten violence if anything in the nature of a quarantine is established near them. It strikes us that presents a distinct issue which somebody should be willing to accept. If a quarantine is necessary, of which there can be no doubt, it must have leave to exist somewhere. Local prejudices must yield to the general welfare. There are three or four places which all the authorities agree are perfectly adapted for quarantine purposes. What is the use of a Government if the Government cannot in such an emergency take possession of one of them ! The Legislature of New-York, we are told, refused to give the quarantine officers the power to seize a part of Long Island; the Legislature of New-Jersey refused to allow Sandy Hook to be appropriated; and the United States Government has a title to Sandy Hook only en condition that it shall not be used for quarantine. Miserable excuses, all of them. Four years of struggle for the right to exist as a nation have taught us the value of the legal maxim that regard for the public welfare is the highest law. The property, liberty, and even life of the individual may be sacrificed, in certain circumstances, for the public good. When a fire threatens the destruction of a city, we ion't wait for an enactment to blow up the nearest houses. The common law and the rules of public

policy make it legal. When President Lincoln, on

the surrender of Sumter, called 75,000 men to arms.

there was not the shadow of a statute to justify his demand. Down to the meeting of Congress in July he scarcely did a Constitutional act, yet who doubts that his supreme duty was to save the nation at the expense of forms? The letter would have killed; the spirit kept us alive. Under the same higher law, we would have this quarantine question settled. Whatever is necessary for the safety of the public, it s somebody's duty to do. We offer no advice as to the choice of Coney Island, or Staten Island, or Sandy Hook, or any other place as a site for quarantine; we only urge that some place shall be chosen. Probably the U. S. authorities can deal most easily and thoroughly with such a matter. If it be necessary to forfeit their title to Sandy Hook by putting a quarantine on it, then forfeit it. The Courts will settle the law questions by and by; meantime hundreds of lives will be saved, and perhaps a continent protected from pestilence. If New-Jersey threatens violence, as we presume she may, let Mr. Stanton send a regiment to guard the hospitals. If the Board of Health or the Quarantine Commissioners will take Coney Island, or any other place within the jurisdiction of New-York, let Governor Fenton surround it with militia, and then let him go to the people on the necessity of the case for his justification. We have no doubt of their verdict. We have no doubt of a popular approval of any Executive act in reference to this cholera question, that shall be based on a regard for the public welfare and required by an inevitable necessity. The thing the people will not tolerate is a continued inactivity, discussion, and display of helplessness in the presence of an impending danger that can only be controlled by prompt courage, and by an inflexible determination to protect the public health at any cost.

THE COMPLICATIONS IN EUROPE.

France, in concert with England and Russia, has, as length, succeeded in prevailing upon Prussia, Italy and Austria to accept the proposed Congress. Austria long hesitated, and its official acceptance had not yet been announced; but it was semi-officially stated to have at length vielded to the urgent representations of the other Great Powers. The deliberations of Congress will, of course, delay the outbreak of hostilities a few weeks; but few are sanguine enough to hope that it will succeed in solving the difficulty

and averting the impending war. While thus the immediate outbreak of hostilities n Italy and Germany is adjourned, the complication in the Danubian Principalities has become much more erious. The young Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as not only accepted the offered Hospodarship, but he has suddenly appeared in the Principalities, to the mmense delight of the National party, and made his solemn entry into Bucharest. In a letter to the Turkish Government he had declared his desire to respect the treaties which bind the Principalities to Turkey, but the Turkish Government showed no disposition to negotiate with him, and had declared its intention to occupy the Principalities by military orce. Troops were being concentrated by the Govrnments both of the Principalities and of Turkey; and rumors of new sanguinary conflicts were circulatng. War, for the pre-ent, appeared more imminent n Turkey than in Germany.

THE RICKETS IN RESOLUTIONS. The shape which an American opinion or emotion

akes is that of a Resolution. First, you have Whereas"-then "Therefore"-then, as ultimate clencher, "RESOLVED." A great proportion of our political history is to be found in this form-it is the ultimate condensation of convention-public pugnacity and indignation boiled down-social opinion reduced to a brief-party promises minimized to a convenient form-the promissory note, in fact, which in the future is sometimes taken up, and sometimes lays over. In theory, the concatenation above set forth must be preserved, but in practice, as becomes the declarations of freemen owing allegiance no more to Lindley Murray than to any other old-fashioned and square-toed tyrant, the "Whereas" need not, and very frequently has not, the remotest connection with the "Therefore." This independence may not seldom be observed in resolutions passed by engine companies returning from a friendly visit to other engine ompanies, while the knob of the whole, the moral butt-end, so to speak, of the document, the "Resolution" itself, is sometimes of the most straggling and heterogeneous variety, as for instance:

Resolved, That we shall long cherish our reception by Mohawks No Their kindness can never be forgotten. To Capt. Bashaw, for a bountiful supply of lemonade. He has our thanks. To the ladies of The bountiful honomet which they prempted shall neve fade. Conductor Breastplate of ithe Little Rock Railroad for his polite attention. Also, for a supply of chowder at the Bite Station. 'Where'er we go, whatever realms we see, The heart us

-This conglomeration of good feeling, gratitude and sincere although somewhat awkward politeness. does no harm in a fleeting advertisement; but when we come to the grief of the City Fathers for the death of a Lieutenant-General, recorded on sheep-skin and sent to the family of the great deceased, we feel that the clumsiness is likely to be historically discreditable, and to give future antiquarians a low idea of our civic functionaries. Consider, for instance, the "Where ... and Resolutions adopted by our Board of Aldermen on the death of Gen. Scott. We cite for admiration and wonder " Whereas" No. 2:

Whereus, The occasion of this sail authough not unexpected event has plunged our whole country in mourtaing the daceased soldier, partnet and state-sman was in his lifetime the very personification of a fruly great and good man. He was closely identified—may, almost in-separably connected—with every great event, &c.

Now, can anything be worse than this? "Occaion" for "occurrence" we can pass over; but will the reader notice the awful hiatus between "whole country in mourning" and "the deceased soldier?" It reduces the whole of that part of the "whereas" to this: "Whereas, Gen. Scott is dead; he was a great man while living "-and so he was, although this is rather a blundering way of asserting the fact. But mark that he was also "the very personification of a truly great and good man"-i. e., he was the very personification of a person! We say sometimes that a man is the very personification of valor, or of trath, or of gallantry, but Gen. Scott was, it seems, the very personification either of himself or of somebody else. Gettingidown, however, to good man," we find the "whereas" giving out and easing to do duty. The sentence "He was closely identified" has about as much connection with the Koran as with what goes immediately before it. We do not wonder that the Aldermen voted that the Resolutions should be framed-they certainly need some artificial mode of making them hang together, for all of them are as loosely jointed as that which we have especially noticed. For firstance, "whereas" Gen. Scott has left behind him

"One of the few, the immortal names, That were not born to die," therefore, Resolved, That our citizens be requested to close their places of business on the 1st of June! Poor Halleck! How often and often he must have repented of writing those too-hardly used lines! And now they have actually got hold of them in the Board of Aldermen. We do not mean to say, however, that the Aldermen are much worse than other people, at least in the matter of resolution-mongering. We have a large and curious collection of amputated "Whereases" and inconsequent "Therefores" and semi-detached "Resolveds." If people did but know what stuff of this sort is sent to us to print, and what weary work and dire labor it is to put it into a tolerably presentable shape, they would appreciate the sincerity with which we aver, in the face of all the world, that a nominative case should have a verb, and that it is not fair to leave friendless and deserted adjectives to mourn for their wandering or ravished nouns. The remedy for all this would be to employ a competent person to draft resolutions for the city. but we do not recommend the creation of an office for the purpose, simply because we are sure that it would

soon be filled by some ardent patriot utterly unable either to read or to write.

The Louisville Journal's school of Kentucky Union. ists have nominated R. R. Bolling for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. He was the Douglas candidate in 1860

The Cincinnati Enquirer, complaining that THE TRIBUNE is "still unsatisfied" with regard to the Blacks, says:

"Savage and barbarous peoples invariably predicate super-natural authority in their governing power; and a conception of the principle of equal rights under the law belongs to a state of considerable advancement."

-That is true. We trust the people of this country

have reached that "state of considerable advancement:" if they have not, we shall try to hurry them up.

New Complication at Quarantine-Vollow Fever from Porto Bico by way of the Brig Bertha-The Mortality from Chelera Rapidly Increasing-The Hospital Ship Overcrowded -Twenty-six New Cases and Twelve Deaths at Last Reports. It is utterly useless to attempt to disguise facts Treat them as you may, they will not be ignored. They assert

themselves with a persistency that cannot long remain un-recognized. The epidemic in the Lower Bay is increasing

recognized. The epidemic in the Lower Bay is increasing with the most uncomfortable rapidity, and the mortality is thereby proportionably augmented. The hospital ship Falcon is crowded with patients, and there is no place to which the well may be removed. It is true that there are now at Quarantine one or two bulks, but overcrowding them does not care the disease. The sick and well are still, to a greater or less degree, imprisoned together, and it is almost impossible, under the electromstances, to eliminate the infection.

By way of a new complication, the brig Bertha arrived, at Friday noon, from Porto Kico, with a case of yellow fever on board, having lost two on the passage from the same disease. Deplorable as this state of affairs may be, it is not utterfy without remedy. The means are patent, but the method by which they are to be applied and the place where, are by no means clear. The authorities are aware of the necessity for immediate action, and perhaps something may soon be accomplished; but we are not now at liberty to indicate their porposes. The following report from Dr. D. H. Bissell, Deputy Health Officer, dated on board the Heapttal-Ship Falcon, June 2, and andressed to Cyrus Curris, President of the Commissioners of Quarantine, exposes the present condition of the health of the Lower Bay with a trightful vividuess. The Doctor says:

"With this please find report of the changes in hospital."

health of the Lower Hay with a frightful vividuess. The Doctor says:

With this please find report of the changes in hospital since the previous report. There are 26 new admissions to the hospital-ship, and 12 deaths have occurred.

The brig Bertha, Capt. Deplein, 21 days from Ponce, Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday at noon. She lost on the passage two men, and she has one now sick on board with reliew fever. There is no place for yellow fever patients here. The hospital expressly provided for those ack of this disease is full of cholera patients and their number is rapidly on the increase.

"You see by the attached report that the mortality in hospital is rapidly increasing. A large portion of the cases sent here are morthoad. Every foot of room on the hospital ship is occurred by the sick and dying.

"The sickness on the steamship Peruvian is largely on the increase, and unless we can transfer her passengers to some other place they must mostly die."

FROM THE PERUVIAN.

other place they must mostly die."

June 1—Albert Silät His PERUVIAN.

June 1—Albert Silät aged 18, of Prussia; Wab. Moinskausen, agred 39, Olesan Sanhon, Prussia; Jens Magans, aged 65, Joeta, Sweden; Amanda Annerstadten, aged 31, Sweden; Martha Welpe, agred 23, Austris, Marcus Reichaus, aged 52, Prussia; Theodore Her, aged 28, Purilag, Prussia; Gerhard Benning, aged 30, Freden, Prussia; Louis Larsen, aged 30, Huldal, Norway, Erich Peterson, aged 42, Schellind, Desmark, Johannuts Doh, aged 23, Kroopberg, Sweden; Johannark, Johannuts Doh, aged 23, Kroopberg, Sweden; Johannark, Johannark, Prussia; Anton Schaster, Wise, Switzerland; Amsada Anderstaer, aged 3, Elleringhos, Sweden; Johanna C. Anderstaer, aged 3, Elleringhos, Sweden; Ann Maria Olsen, aged 6, Elleringhon, Sweden; Kensel, Ann Maria Olsen, aged 6, Elleringhon, Sweden; Alemaie Child, name unknown, aged 2, Elleringhon, Sweden; Michael Silt, aged 63, Flensburg, Denmark; Hans C. Peterson, aged 8, Flensburg, Denmark; Hans C. Peterson, Aged 64, Elleringhon, Sweden, Michael Silt, aged 63, Flensburg, Denmark; Kliza McClub, aged 19, Antrim, Ireland, Sophia Ster, aged 33, Magdeburg, Prussia, Helen Ster, aged 18 months, Magdeburg, Prussia, Helen Ster, aged 18 months, Magdeburg, Prussia, Helen Ster, aged 19, Wise, Switzerland; August Eriton, aged 24, Peterboro, Prussia, Frans Weber, aged 26, Denmark; Andreas Swenden, aged 49, Scarrabeg, Germany, Johan Yansen, aged 29, Weckyen, Sweden, No. 1 girl, aged 3, asknown, Jens P. Larsen aged 4, Bingib, Denmark; Ludwig Schlorssevan, aged 16, Hanover, Germany, Andreas Swenden, aged 27, Gottenberg; Christian Krumbacher, aged 19, Kiel, Holstein; John Haennen, aged 25, Monahau, Ireland, Remaining at last report.

Total

New cases—all from Peruvian

Portsmouth this morning.

The yellow fever patients are improving.

D. H. BISSULL, Deputy Health Officer.

PIRES.

At Albion, N. Y. At fire was discovered at 3:39 this morning in Field's block, destroying that and Rozers's block. It burst out again at 11 o'clock, destroying Clark's block and several buildings adjacent. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The affecters, in addition to the above-named, are: J. B. Leight, confectioner; P. G. Sickles, eating-rooms; J. Altmann & Co., clothing; G. Wough, furniture and crockery; B. P. Cleveland, boot and shoe store, and W. C. Erwin, millinery.

At Middletown, N. Y.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 2, 1866.

A disastrous fire occurred here on Thursday evening.
May 31, resulting in the total destruction of the Eric Railway
Company's woodshed and carpenter shop, a portion of the
Ozden House, and injury to several adjoining buildings. The
Company's watchman discovered the flames at about 114
o'clock, and in a few minutes the whole shed was on fire. A
locomotive soon roused the firemen with its steam whiells,
who, by their persistant efforts, as aved a vast amount of properry. Some 409 or 500 cords of wood were destroyed and two
empty flat cars and one loaded with lumber. A brick lining
on the end of the Ogden House, connecting with the woodshed,
was of great advantage in saving that and other frame buildings in the vicinity. At one time the railroad depot, the Episcopal Church, and the carpet-bay establishment were all ignited by the rain of sparks, but by the exertions of the citisens
were not much damaged. The principal losers by this fire
were the Railway Company, Mr. Irwin, owner of the Ogden
House, and Mr. Berry, lossee. The whole loss will not fall
short of \$15,000. The hotel and furniture were nearly all corered by insurance.

ered by insurance.

Peter Daly, a man becoming intoxicated at the fire, was run
over and kiled by a freight train while returning to his home
a few miles west of Middletown.

DISASTROUS FIRE-A WOMAN CRUSHED TO DEATE. DISASTROUS FIRE—A WOMAN CRUSHED TO DRATH.—On Saturday night last a very disastrons fire broke out in the quiet little city of Williamsport, N. Y. It was first discovered in the basement of Mr. Abraham Allen's ice cream saloon, where there had been no fire for the peat four weeks, the proprietor of which had left the saloon but a few minutes before. The finemes spread in both directions, communicating on one side with the furniture store of G. Luppert, and on the other with the carriage abop of Mr. Southand, continuing on to the humber office of Mr. Du Bois, where, in attempting is remove a large safe from the office, it fell through to the sidewalk, crushing a woman by the name of Eliza Kuntz, whe was endeavoring to remove the goods from her rooms, which were under the office. The fire then apread to a large three story building, occupied by A. Comton, dyer, and Messre. M. L. Danning & Co., grocers, on the first floor, and the upper floors occupied by families, burning it to the ground. The fire residence, burning all that could be burned. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The loss was about \$60,000. Insurance \$15,000.

CHINA.

Extension of Privileges to the Constwine Trade.

Washington, June 3, 1866.

The Department of State has received an official dispatch from Pekin relating to the extension of the privileges accorded to vessels trading along the coast of China to those which ply between that Empire and Japan and Salgon (the only port yet opened is French Annam), on paying tunning edues once in four months. The number of steamers now running regularly between Shanghai and the Japanese ports is five, but the trade employs many more vessels, and this concession will be an advantage to a score or two of small craft plying between the two countries.

The Chinaga Consumment has attended to Posicion ships

The Chinese Government has extended to Russian ships The Chinese Government has a the Russian possessions on the Amoor, the same privileges in respect to the payment of tunnage dues which have been granted to vessels trading to Japan and Saigon. The same privileges enure to American as well as other vessels trading between China and the Amoor.

MARINE DISASTERS. Wreck of the Brig Ella-Loss of Life.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, June 2, 1866.

The brig Ella, from Philadelphia, of and for Boston, with coal, went ashore on Block Island in a fog, at 3 o'clock of Thorsday morning. Capt. Sanford. Scavy, mate; Henderson and Broadbeck, seamen, were lost. Two seamen were saved, one, Samuel Phoen, badly injured. Vessel and cargo probably a total loss.

The Steamer Neptune

Bosron, Saturday, June 2, 1868.
The steamer Neptune, from New-York for Boston, was off Monomoy Poirt, Chatham, this morning, with loss of rudder. The steamer Charles Pearson has gone to her assistance, and will low her to Boston.